



## **Sustainable Management of Water Resources, Rangelands and Agro-pastoral Perimeters in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed of Djibouti**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **GEF ID**

9599

#### **Project Type**

FSP

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

#### **Project Title**

Sustainable Management of Water Resources, Rangelands and Agro-pastoral Perimeters in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed of Djibouti

#### **Countries**

Djibouti

#### **Agency(ies)**

UNDP

#### **Other Executing Partner(s):**

Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Environment (MHUPE) through the Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development (DESD); with Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Husbandry and Marine Resources (MAWFHMR)

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Land Degradation

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Income Generating Activities, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Pasture Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Agriculture, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Awareness Raising, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Academia, Local Communities, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Enabling Activities, Targeted Research

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Duration**

60In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

305,431

**A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
LD-1_P1	Outcome 1.1: Improved agricultural, rangeland and pastoral management	GET	1,607,534	6,268,693
LD-1_P2	Outcome 1.2: Functionality and cover of agro-ecosystems maintained	GET	1,607,534	6,268,693
		<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>3,215,068</b>	<b>12,537,386</b>

## B. Project description summary

### Project Objective

To develop an integrated model for the restoration of agropastoral ecosystem services in the Cheikhetti watershed to reduce land and water degradation, improve self-sufficiency in basic living needs of vulnerable rural communities and create conditions to enable its replication

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Improved governance structures and capacities for integrated land and water resource management	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1: Improved governance structures and capacities for integrated land and water resource management	Output 1.1: The Cheikhetti Watershed Management Integrated Management Board is established  Output 1.2: Water and rangeland management committees are established and operationalized  Output 1.3: Capacity development programme designed and implemented for adoption of sustainable land management and farming practices	GET	437,000	500,000

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
2. Spatial planning and integrated management resulting in land rehabilitation and aquifer replenishment	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2: Spatial planning and integrated management resulting in land rehabilitation and aquifer replenishment	<p>Output 2.1: A water monitoring system provides information for adaptive management of the Cheikhetti watershed</p> <p>Output 2.2: The Cheikhetti Watershed Management Plan is developed and includes agropastoral farm plans</p> <p>Output 2.3: Water management structures are rehabilitated/built</p>	GET	935,688	4,172,000

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
3. Adoption of climate-resilient agropastoralism and environmentally sustainable income generating activities	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3: Climate-resilient agropastoralism and livelihood activities developed reducing pressure on limited water and land resources	<p>Output 3.1: A rural microfinance platform is set up</p> <p>Output 3.2: Land uses implemented in key areas to implement watershed plan</p> <p>Output 3.3: Livelihood program developed and implemented</p> <p>Output 3.4: At least 650 ha of lands (pastures and riverbanks) are restored by improving vegetation cover</p>	GET	1,507,282	6,508,000

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
4. Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and learning.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4: Gender mainstreamed, and Monitoring and Knowledge Management supports integrated watershed SLM replication	Output 4.1: Knowledge platform and monitoring system set up  Output 4.2: Gender mainstreaming strategy implemented in the Dikhil region  Output 4.3: Replication Strategy and Action Plan developed at a national scale	GET	182,000	627,000
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>					<b>3,061,970</b>	<b>11,807,000</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>						
					GET	730,386
					<b>153,098</b>	<b>730,386</b>
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>					<b>3,215,068</b>	<b>12,537,386</b>

**C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Government	Government of Djibouti GoB (MHUPE/DESD)	In-kind	2,820,000
Government	GoB (MAWFHMR/ Agriculture, Livestock, Water, & Great Works Directorates)	In-kind	340,000
Donor Agency	ADSS	In-kind	1,127,000
Government	GoB (MAWFHMR/ Agriculture, Livestock, Water, & Great Works Directorates)	Grant	8,160,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	90,386
		<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>	<b>12,537,386</b>



**D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>NGI</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Djibouti	Land Degradation		No	3,215,068	305,431
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>						<b>3,215,068</b>	<b>305,431</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

**NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement**

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required

**PPG Amount (\$)**

98,477

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

9,355

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>NGI</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Djibouti	Land Degradation		No	98,477	9,355
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>						<b>98,477</b>	<b>9,355</b>

## Core Indicators

### Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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0.00	696.00	0.00	0.00
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### Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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46.00			
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### Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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### Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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650.00			
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### Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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### Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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0.00	75000.00	0.00	0.00
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### Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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### Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)

Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)

Ha (Achieved at MTR)

Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)

Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)

Ha (Achieved at MTR)

Ha (Achieved at TE)

75,000.00

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)

Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)

Ha (Achieved at MTR)

Ha (Achieved at TE)

**Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)**

Title

Submitted

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

Number (Expected at PIF)

Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)

Number (Achieved at MTR)

Number (Achieved at TE)

Female

4,620

Male

5,380

Total

0

10000

0

0

## PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

### 1. Project Description

#### A.1.1. Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barrier that need to be addressed

To better address key barriers identified during PPG, facilitate coordination between Environment and Agriculture Ministries and integrate comments received from PIF review, the following changes were made:

Components/Outcomes in PIF	Changed formulation	Justification
<p><b>Component 1. Multi-level governance framework and capacities for integrated watershed management and land use</b>  <u>Outcome 1:</u> Improved governance structures and capacities for the management of land and water uses in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed increases uptake of land uses aligned with water availability and ecosystem functions and provides the basis for scaling-up integrated SLM at the national level and in the face of climate change</p>	<p><b>Component 1: Governance and capacity building for integrated watershed management and land use</b>  <u>Outcome 1:</u> Improved governance structures and capacities for integrated land and water resource management</p>	<p>During PPG, improving governance and strengthening capacities appeared as key factors to ensure a sustainable and integrated management of Cheikhetti watershed. Hence this component will focus on establishing land and resources management structures, as well as capacity development. Scaling-up and monitoring activities were moved to a forth component (see below).</p>
<p><b>Component 2. Land rehabilitation and aquifer replenishment Management in Chekhetti Wadi watershed</b>  <u>Outcome 2:</u> Spatial planning of land and water use improved over 50,240 hectares through alignment of individual and community agropastoral plans and improved water management structures.</p>	<p><b>Component 2: Land rehabilitation and aquifer replenishment in the Cheikhetti watershed</b>  <u>Outcome 2:</u> Spatial planning and integrated management over 75,000 ha resulting in land rehabilitation and aquifer replenishment</p>	<p>A key recommendation from the government and UNDP CO is to have clear outputs, which are either under the full responsibility of MHUE or under the responsibility of MHUE with collaboration with MAWFHMR (some outputs as presented in the PIF are considered as not clear enough, hence bringing confusion between MHUE and MAWFHMR). Important warnings have been addressed to the PPG team to take into account this key success factor for project implementation.  That is why component 2 will focus on land and water uses</p>

<p><b>Component 3. SLM implemented in key areas in Cheikhetti Wadi watershed in accordance to the Watershed Management plan.</b>  <u>Outcome 3:</u> Local community members in the rural areas of the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed adopt climate-resilient agropastoralism and livelihood activities that improve basic living needs whilst reducing the pressure on limited water and land resources</p>	<p><b>Component 3: Climate-resilient agropastoralism and livelihood activities</b>  <u>Outcome 3:</u> Climate-resilient agropastoralism and livelihood activities developed reducing pressure on limited water and land resources</p>	<p>management planning while farming and livelihoods activities were moved to component 3.</p>
<p>No component 4 at PIF stage.</p>	<p><b>Component 4: Gender mainstreaming, monitoring and knowledge management</b>  <u>Outcome 4:</u> Gender mainstreamed, and Monitoring and Knowledge Management supports integrated watershed SLM replication</p>	<p>This fourth component has been added to ensure gender mainstreaming throughout the project. PPG gender expert analyzed gender inequality as one of the root causes. This component also emphasizes knowledge management and monitoring activities, which were included to component 1 in the PIF.</p>

· Under Component 2 “Land rehabilitation and aquifer replenishment management”, the PIF proposed to target 50,240 hectares. During the PPG phase, the area of intervention was extended to over approximately **75,000 ha** to cover the sub-watershed of Cheikhetti from the Ethiopian border in the south to the entrance of the plain of Hanlé towards the north. The sub-watershed of Cheikhetti represents about 40% of Hanlé watershed.

· The co-financing amount slightly decreased from 13,520,000 USD to 12,447,000 USD as several large projects identified in the PIF ended in 2018, and technical and financial partners are about to launch new projects in the area. The Project Document details more recent programs that the PIF just identified since they were just beginning at that time. For instance, the project document elaborates on the program entitled **Support to rural community resilience** from 2018 to 2022 funded under the 11th European Development Fund and implemented by the MAWFHMR in partnership with FAO and UNICEF. This will be done through 3 components: (i) Hydro-agricultural infrastructure established, (ii) Agropastoral potential increased, (iii) prevention of malnutrition.

Outputs were changed marginally to reflect comments from STAP and the more elaborate analyses and proposals emerging from the PPG. The following table compares Outputs with changes highlighted:

<b>Outputs in PIF</b>	<b>Outputs in PRODOC/CEO Endorsement Request</b>
n/a	Output 1.1: The Cheikhetti Watershed Management Integrated Management Board is established
Output 1.2: water management committees strengthened Output 1.3: Rangeland management groups reinstated.	Output 1.2: Water and rangeland management committees are established and operationalized
Output 1.4: Capacity development programme designed and implemented	Output 1.3: Capacity development programme designed and implemented for adoption of sustainable land management and farming practices
Output 1.5: Replication Strategy and Action Plan developed	n/a. See output 4.3

n/a	Output 2.1: A water monitoring system provides information for adaptive management of the Cheikhetti watershed
Output 2.1: A watershed management plan is developed Output 2.2: Agropastoral farms plans are developed	Output 2.2: The Cheikhetti Watershed Management Plan is developed and includes agropastoral farm plans
Output 2.3: Water management structures are rehabilitated	Output 2.3: Water management structures are rehabilitated/built
Output 2.4: small-scale water quality monitoring are implemented	See output 2.1 which combines water monitoring system and adaptive management mechanism (including baseline situation for water needs and structures)
Output 3.1: Finance platform set up	Output 3.1: A rural microfinance platform is set up
Output 3.2: Land uses implemented in key areas to implement watershed plan	Output 3.2: Land uses implemented in key areas to implement watershed plan
Output 3.3: Livelihood program developed and implemented	Output 3.3: Livelihood program developed and implemented
Output 3.4: Tree nurseries and seed banks are established	Output 3.4: At least 650 ha of lands (pastures and riverbanks) are restored by improving vegetation cover
n/a	Output 4.1: Knowledge platform and monitoring system set up Output 4.2: Gender mainstreaming strategy implemented in the Dikhil region Output 4.3: Replication Strategy and Action Plan developed at a national scale

#### A.1.2. Baseline scenario and associated baseline projects

The Government of Djibouti recognized the need to address land degradation-poverty cycle and has invested substantial amount in recent years to do so with the support of its development partners (most notably FAO, IFAD, JICA, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO and WB and with significant support from the GEF-TF and LDCF). The PIF stated that there is insufficient integration in these investments (projects are built in silo, with little links between land and water management, agropastoralism and livelihood), which was confirmed during the PPG process that also emphasized on a more operational level the absence of SLM interventions and integrated management plan at the scale of the watershed.

The PPG updated the inventory of ongoing interventions that are relevant to the intended outcomes of the GEF funded project, including:

- Project on “Rural Community Development and Water Mobilization” (PRODERMO 2 in French), financed by the World Bank with a budget of US\$ 7 million for the 2017-2019 period: the project aims to increase access of rural communities to water and enhance their capacity to manage water and agro-pastoral resources using a participatory approach to community-based development.
- Waters and soils management Program (PROGRES in French), with a budget of US\$ 17M for the period 2017-2021: located in the 3 regions of Arta, Dikhil and Tadjourah, the project aims at improving access to water and natural resources for local communities and increasing their resilience to climate change.
- The project entitled “Support to the rural community resilience” is financed by the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) for a period of 5 years (2018-2022). The total budget of the project is EUR 27 M: EUR 14.2 M for component 1, 6 M for component 2, and 6M€ for component 3. The project aims at increasing resilience towards drought and climate change of rural population living in the 5 regions of Djibouti.



- The “Drought Resilience & Sustainable Livelihood Program” (DRSLP-HoA Phase III) is implemented by IGAD and MAWFHMR and financed by AfDB for a budget of US\$ 12,4 M (2017-2020). The objective is to strengthen IGAD's capacity to fulfil the obligations of its regional mandate in leading and coordinating the implementation of the drought resilience initiative, to improve resilience to drought and climate change, and to promote sustainable livelihoods development for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.
- The project entitled “Closing the Gaps in Great Green Wall: Linking sectors and stakeholders for increased synergy and scaling-up” is supported by the IUCN and UNEP during the period 2018-2021.

Under the baseline scenario without the proposed project intervention, no land management plan will be developed for the Cheikhetti watershed; hence no SLM activities will be implemented. The land degradation will continue to occur due to lack of adequately trained communities and staff, lack of alternatives for communities and a strong coordination capacity for the regional institution and the national institutions dedicated to the SLM. More importantly, these capacities are not capitalized within a fully capacitated institutional structure in charge of the SLM. As a result, there is no effective fight against destructive land degradation or change of unsustainable land use patterns. Land and water resources remain vulnerable to the multiple pressures on them within the Cheikhetti watershed.

#### **A.1.4. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline**

There have been no major changes since the PIF was designed and approved, except the additional co-finance from the ADDS (Agence Djiboutienne du Développement Social) for a total of US\$ 1,127,000 in kind through extension of drinking water supply network, and construction of infrastructure (bus station, civil protection antenna for fighting against fires of the rangelands).

#### **A.1.5. Global environmental benefits and/or adaptation benefits**

The area with improved land management as a result of this project has increased from 50,240 ha at the PIF stage to 75,000 ha. The PPG has increased the target in order to fully encompass the sub-watershed of Cheikhetti. The GEF-funded project is targeting the following global environmental benefits:

- Improved integrated management of land and water over 75,000 ha maintains and improves flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production, livelihoods and enhances ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity.
- Restoration of ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, water regulation and soil protection over approximately 75,000 ha
- Reduced soil vulnerability to water and wind erosion
- Increased food security and safety
- Reduce pressure on ecosystem providing local communities livelihoods opportunities and raising awareness

#### **A.1.6. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up**

**Innovativeness:** The project will bring together proven and new elements in its on-the-ground interventions and add value through specific national-level elements. Innovation on the ground includes integrated planning of land and water management at the scale of a watershed, and the assessments of the Cheikhetti watershed flows to design plans for flood

control, replenishment of the aquifer and water extraction for agricultural and rural community use. The use of geophysical data and piezoelectric monitoring in the actual management of water resources (as opposed to just borehole placement) is a significant innovation in Djibouti.

**Sustainability:** To ensure the long-term sustainability of project interventions, it is important to consider four categories of sustainability, namely:

- **Institutional sustainability:** via improvement of capacities of Dikhil regional government, MHUE, and through the establishment of the Cheikhetti watershed integrated management board. Training and capacity development will further enhance the capacity of institutions to plan, implement and monitor interventions and promote a better balancing of socio-economic and environmental benefits of development programmes.
- **Financial and economic:** successful implementation of the project will spark an interest among other donors, especially as significant investments are already being made by government institutions and communities in addressing land and ecosystem degradation. For long-term sustainability to be feasible outside of donor-funded projects, these interventions must yield sufficient financial benefits. These can be either direct benefits – such as increased income from jobs and livelihood activities – or indirect benefits – such as reduced damage or loss of property from natural disasters.
- **Social sustainability:** achieved by building the capacity of communities to undertake their own watershed-level land use management plan so stakeholders will adopt and continue to implement interventions beyond the project lifespan. Overall, the project is expected to improve local community livelihoods and wellbeing through development of income generating activities. The project will also promote gender mainstreaming and capacity building within local communities to improve socio-economic understanding of gender issues.
- **Environmental sustainability:** the restoration land and ecosystem in the Cheikhetti watershed will contribute directly to the achievement of obligations of the country under a number of international conventions, including those supported through the GEF mechanisms and environmental sustainability in Djibouti. Capacities building of agropastoral and pasture / rangeland management actors will allow disseminating and up-scaling good practices.

**Scaling up.** Lessons learned from the project will be made available for replication through dissemination of project results, recommendations and experiences including demonstration of best SLM practices. A Replication Strategy and Action plan will be developed and implemented. The Strategy and Action Plan will also integrate considerations to inter-watershed relationships, both in nearby watersheds in the Dikhil region and in other regions of Djibouti.

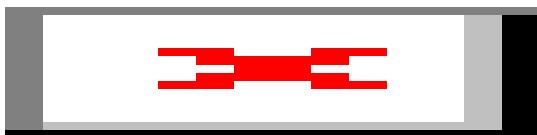
#### **A.2. Child Project?**

**If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

N/A

#### **A.3. Stakeholders**

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**



An extensive and comprehensive participatory process, involving key stakeholders that represented different levels of government, sectors, and civil society groups as well as intended beneficiaries, guided the preparation of this project. Key stakeholders and their expected roles in project implementation are listed in the table below. In addition, a stakeholder engagement plan is presented in Annex H.

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Key responsibilities</b>
<b>1.1:</b> The Cheikhetti Watershed Management Integrated Management Board is established	DEDD/MHUE Regional Council of Dikhil Private sector, regional authorities, civil society, community leaders. CERD	Create the CWIMB based as an integrated governance platform. Organise and animate regional committees. Provide information and documentation about land use in the Cheikhetti watershed. Ensure coordination and knowledge exchange between stakeholders. Identification of major threat to land and water, key activities, support the implementation of activities, mobilization of communities. Supervise the process of the integrated management plan
<b>1.2:</b> Water and rangeland management committees are established and operationalized	PMU MMACW CWIMB Regional Council, DEDD/MHUE	Create the WRMC Develop capacities of members of the WRMC, identify potential source of conflict and ensure mediation Facilitate the meetings, bring information to the CWIMB, exchange information Contribute to the integrated management plan
<b>1.3:</b> Capacity development programme designed and implemented for adoption of sustainable land management and farming practices	PMU DEDD/MHUE	From the capacities development plan, design a tailored technical program and implement it. Organize trainings and follow-up. Track the improvement with the UNDP CD scorecard.
<b>2.1:</b> A water monitoring system provides information for adaptive management of the Cheikhetti watershed	CERD PMU CWIMB	Conduct study to assess water needs in the watershed Install and maintain water measurement system. Purchase water measurement points, share the results with other national and international institutions Integrate results from the water monitoring system in the watershed management plan.

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Key responsibilities</b>
<b>2.2:</b> The Cheikhetti Watershed Management Plan is developed and includes agropastoral farm plans	PMU CWIMB DEDD/MHUE Regional Council Other Ministries	Recruit consultants to drive the process of management plan design. Coordinate and monitor on integrated management Facilitate de planning, coordinate with other ministries
<b>2.3:</b> Water management structures are rehabilitated/built	PMU DEDD/MHUE ADDS Communities	Carry out consultations and site identification. Purchase material. Support the II work approach, in partnership with the food for asset program. Co-finance according top the management plan. Bring labour for the infrastructure rehabilitation.
<b>3.1:</b> A rural microfinance platform is set up	PMU MHUE CPEC University of Djibouti	Establish the partnership between MHUE, CPEC and University. Develop appropriate financial products for rural families. Capacity-building trainings.
<b>3.2:</b> Land uses implemented in key areas to implement watershed plan	PMU MAWFHMR  Communities	Assist communities in the creation/ restoration of agropastoral farms. Provide technical assistance to farms creation and organisation of communities. Train communities in sustainable agro-ecology practice. Bring labour
<b>3.3:</b> Livelihood program developed and implemented	PMU  NGO	Carry out the feasibility study, write the call for projects and manage the grant. Implement livelihood program.
<b>3.4:</b> At least 650 ha of lands (pastures and riverbanks) are restored by improving vegetation cover	PMU Communities	Introduce sustainable agro-ecology practice Assist communities in organizing and creating stone lines, Zaï and ANR techniques Sensitize farmers on the effectiveness of sustainable practices
<b>4.1:</b> Knowledge platform and monitoring system set up	PMU MHUE / MAWFHMR Communities	Develop a web-site gathering all informations of the areas Organize workshop to share best practices and lessons learnt
<b>4.2:</b> Gender mainstreaming strategy implemented in the Dikhil region	PMU MHUE NGOs, government oragnizations, local communities	Design a gender strategy Include gender mainstreaming consideration into the project strategy and implementation Organize gender sensitivity in villages
<b>4.3:</b> Replication Strategy and Action Plan developed at a national scale	PME MHUE / MAWFHMR	Design a Replication Strategy and Action Plan to scale-up and mainstream integrated management approaches

## Documents

Title

Submitted

**Annex H\_Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

**In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.**

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;**

**Co-financier;**

**Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes**

**Executor or co-executor;**

**Other (Please explain) Yes**

**A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).**

In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes  /no )?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes /no )?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries? Women 46.2% and men 53.7%.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

improving women's participation and decision making; and or

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes  /no )

The project is consistent with Djibouti's National Gender Policy (NGP), a strategic gender policy framework, aims to contribute to the achievement of gender equity and equality for boys and girls, men and women, in all areas of economic and social life. To this end, Djibouti's National Gender Policy bases its intervention on two global objectives, namely:

- Establishment of a socio-cultural, legal, economic, political and institutional environment conducive to the achievement of gender equity and equality in Djibouti society.
- The effective integration of gender in development interventions in all sectors of activity.

The project aims to ensure equally shared opportunities, resources, benefits and climate change adaptation strategies between social groups in targeted areas. The project will engage a Community Engagement and Gender Specialist who will support implementation of specific activities under Component 4 to ensure gender mainstreaming. Also see Table 7 in the project document, and Gender Action Plan, Annex I.

## Documents

Title

Submitted

### Annex I\_Gender Analysis

**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?**

Yes

**If yes, please upload document or equivalent here**

**If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:**

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes**

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

#### A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

Description	Type	Impact, Probability & Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
<p>1/ Risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient capacity and lack of effective coordination between the two key ministries and their agencies involved in SLM hampers the development and implementation of a long term vision for the development of sustainable agropastoralism</li> <li>- Insufficient capacities of the Regional council to lead the process of land-use planning at the scale of Cheikhetti watershed</li> </ul>	<p><i>Institutional</i></p>	<p>Impact: 3 Probability: 3  MODERATE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· An MoU will be signed between MHUE and MAWFHMR at project inception, which will specify each ministry's role, responsibilities and contributions in each activities and output of the project.</li> <li>· Project activities are specifically designed to identify and address capacity gaps.</li> <li>· A Technical Advisor will be recruited to support project implementation through technical backstopping, implementation guidance and quality assurance.</li> <li>· Project activities were developed in close collaboration with the local stakeholders, especially with the regional council of Dikhil and local communities, to agree on and promote a long-term and comprehensive vision for the sustainable development of agropastoralism in the project site and for scaling-up this approach in other areas once proven successful and sustainable.</li> <li>· The project will establish and train the Cheikhetti Watershed Integrated Management Board (CWIMB), gathering the regional council and local stakeholders with the objective to lead the design and implementation of the Cheikhetti Watershed Management Plan in a highly participatory manner.</li> </ul>

<p>2/ Likelihood that the project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups. Possibility that local communities and relevant groups are not receptive to changing unsustainable practices that threaten the provision of ecosystem services.</p>	<p><i>Social</i></p>	<p>Impact: 3 Probability: 2  MODERATE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The project will apply a human rights-based approach and actively engage stakeholders at all levels through targeted communication and outreach efforts (also see Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Annex F); including through Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process where relevant.</li> <li>· Establishment of a watershed-level multi-stakeholder management committee, the “Cheikhetti Watershed Integrated Management Board” (CWIMB), which will act as a coordination, monitoring and decision making body for the oversight of the Cheikhetti Watershed Management Plan (CWMP); and establishment of local community structures to support co-management of water and rangeland resources. Local communities will be involved in all decision-making processes leading to the formulation of agreements on access to pastoral resources. They will be represented in the CWIMB.</li> </ul>
<p>3/ Risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights.</p>	<p><i>Social</i></p>	<p>Impact: 2 Probability: 3  MODERATE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The project will provide capacity enhancement support, regular meetings, and ensure involvement in each stage of the process. At least 5 committees will be established and trained at the local level.</li> <li>· Communities have thus far demonstrated substantial support for the project. During the PPG stage, the team of experts used a list of criteria to select villages for inclusion in the project. A key criterion was social cohesion and commitment. Communities themselves realize their precarious situation and have shown openness to other solutions, including the reduction of herd size, and will be supported in their reflections through information and awareness activities.</li> <li>· The project will work to ensure that rights-holders are actively engaged in relevant capacity enhancement, outreach and awareness raising activities.</li> </ul>
<p>4/ Possibility that outcomes of the project will be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change. Climate change risks may cause changes in the Cheikhetti watershed. Sustained drought linked to climate change reduces livelihood options and intensifies unsustainable use of rangelands and pastures and causing irreversible habitat degradation through overgrazing adding to the stress caused by the effects of climate change.</p>	<p><i>Climate / environmental</i></p>	<p>Impact: 2 Probability: 2  LOW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The objective of the project is to restore the productive capacity of land within the watershed of an important wadi through the development and implementation of a model for the sustainable development and management of agropastoral farms and of rangelands/pastures and alleviate current and future local pressures on land linked to deforestation and overgrazing.</li> <li>· Specific studies in hydrology and hydrogeology will be carried out under output 2.1 in order to assess the water resources to ensure their sustainable use and management. At least 26 small water infrastructures will be rehabilitated and/or built. This will help increase land resilience to the effects of global climate change. Also, the establishment of a long-term monitoring system of water in the area will enable the adoption of an adaptive management approach that will contribute to take into account the effects of climate change. And in any case, all project interventions must fully reflect the expected extreme climatic conditions wherefore any interventions that don’t meet these requirements are maladaptive.</li> <li>· The project will collaborate with adaptation projects.</li> </ul>



<p>5/ The absence of reliable financial flows to support agropastoral development undermines the effectiveness of agropastoral development and sustainable rangeland management beyond the duration of the project intervention</p>	<p><i>Financial</i></p>	<p>Impact: 3 Probability: 2  MODERATE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Under component 3, the project will provide training to beneficiaries and raise their awareness on the concept of savings, microcredit and microenterprise management and will support them in the processes for opening and managing savings accounts with community financial institutions. A system facilitating access to microcredit to men and women in rural communities will be established to support the development of agropastoral farms and of alternative income generating activities that contribute to reducing unsustainable uses of land and resources.</li> <li>· MAWFHMR has a large experience in “Food for Asset” approach, and will lead these activities.</li> </ul>
<p>6/ Probability that the project may involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water.</p> <p>Probability that the project may cause adverse impacts to habitats and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services; Probability that the project may involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation.</p>	<p><i>Environmental</i></p>	<p>Impact: 3 Probability: 2  MODERATE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Prior to any drilling, a detailed hydrological study will be conducted to assess the water balance of the watershed, and determine adequate sites for water management structures and construction of wells.</li> <li>· Care will be taken to use suitable species for reforestation activities and to avoid inadvertent negative ecological impacts.</li> <li>· Use of endemic/local species will be encouraged and IAS safeguards will be applied.</li> <li>· Appropriate, culturally sensitive sustainable resource management approaches will be used to facilitate the establishment of tree plantations.</li> </ul>

<p>7/ Indigenous peoples are present in the project area; project activities will take place on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples; the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples may be affected; project activities involve utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples;</p> <p>Probability that the project will affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources.</p> <p>The project will be active in areas that are largely inhabited by Afar and Somali ethnic groups. They are traditionally nomadic or semi-nomadic, but have established some settlements in the area.</p>	<p><i>Social</i></p>	<p>Impact: 5 Probability: 3</p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Care will be taken to ensure that both Afar and Somali rights, culture and traditions are taken into account during project implementation.</li> <li>· Applicable rights and claims to natural resources will be respected while working closely together with targeted communities to protect biodiversity and strengthen livelihoods.</li> <li>· Livelihood and income-generating activities will be developed in a participatory way, ensuring that both Afar and Somali benefit equitably.</li> <li>· Water and rangeland management committees (WMC and RMC) will be established in a participatory way, and operationalized through capacity enhancement. The WMC and RMCs will include herders, local authorities and religious leaders (imams), and will also ensure adequate representation of women.</li> <li>· The project will furthermore facilitate the development of the Cheikheti Watershed Management Plan (CWMP) through a participatory and gender responsive planning process, ensuring appropriate representation of key groups in negotiations of stakes and objectives to ensure buy-in and support.</li> <li>· Conflict resolution and grievance mechanisms will be established and implemented in line with UNDP policies, as indicated in the project Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</li> </ul>
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#### A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

##### **Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Djibouti, and the Country Programme.

**Implementing Partner:** The lead implementing partner (IP) for this project is the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Environment (MHUE). The IP is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. The IP is responsible for: (i) approving and signing the multiyear workplan; (ii) approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and, (iii) signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures. The IP will appoint a Project Director (PD), who will serve as key contact at MHUE and support the project coordination team. The PD may also serve as the IP's representative at the Project Board. The PD's role will not be financed by the project but will represent an in-kind contribution by the Government of Djibouti.

**Project Board:** The Project Board (PB) (also referred to as Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager (PM), including recommendations for UNDP/IP approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP's

ultimate accountability, Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. The Board will meet at least once annually, with additional meetings convened if deemed necessary. Specific responsibilities of the PB include: (i) provide overall guidance and direction to the project; (ii) address project issues as raised by the PM; (iii) provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks; (iv) agree on PM's tolerances as required; (v) review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans; (vi) appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan; (vii) provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the PM's tolerances are exceeded; and, (viii) assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions. The composition of the PB must include the following roles:

Executive: The Lead IP represents ownership of the project and will chair the PB. The Lead IP, MANRLF, is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary. The Lead IP is represented at the PB by the Project Director. The IP's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive must ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project. Specific responsibilities of the Executive, as part of the above responsibilities for the PB, include: (i) ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans; (ii) set tolerances in the annual work plan and other plans as required for the PM; (iii) monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level; (iv) ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible; (v) brief relevant stakeholders about project progress; and, (vi) organize and chair PB meetings.

Beneficiary Representative: The Beneficiary Representative is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Beneficiary Representative for this project is the Regional Council of Dikhil. The representative's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board): (i) prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on PB decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes; (ii) specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous; (iii) implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target; (iv) impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view; and, (v) risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

**Project Management Unit:** A PMU, hosted by the Regional Council of Dikhil, will support the Project Manager (PM) in implementing the project. The PMU will be staffed by the PM, who will lead it, a Project Technical Advisor, a Stakeholder Engagement Officer, Financial & Admin Officer, and a Driver. Activities on the ground, in particular activities to promote sustainable land-use practices by communities will be supported and overseen by local experts. Under the leadership of the PM, the PMU will plan and oversee the execution of the project activities and evaluate and report on their progress. The PMU will facilitate the coordination among teams, and the communication with the PB and stakeholders.

**Project Manager:** The PM has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the PB within the constraints laid down by the Board. The PM is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The PM's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost, as well as to oversee safeguards monitoring and help ensure that grievances are adequately addressed. The PM will be appointed jointly by the lead IP and UNDP, who should be different from the Lead IP's representative in the Board.

The Lead IP appoints the PM, who should be different from the Lead IP's representative in the Board.

The **local multi-stakeholder committee** ("Cheikhetti Watershed Integrated Management Board") will be established under component 1 of the project. This will include the Regional Council of Dikhil, local technical representatives of MHUE, MAWFLMR, agropastors' cooperatives, SME, the National Research Center (CERD) and the Prefecture of Dikhil. At least 30% of women will be represented in the CWIMB. Further invitations will be extended to relevant non-governmental and private sector entities.

**Project Assurance:** UNDP provides a three-tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role – funded by the GEF agency fee – involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role supports the PB and PMU by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The PB cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the PM. This project oversight and quality assurance role is covered by the GEF Agency.

## Coordination

The project integrates and will continue to build on lessons learned and successes from previous interventions relevant to natural resources management in Djibouti through the establishment of partnerships. Project Document Section IV Results and Partnerships, Table 5 provides an overview of key partnerships for successful project implementation, including PROGRESS, PRODERMO-FA2, other ongoing GEF-funded projects. The Project Manager will elaborate a collaboration plan with these and other relevant initiatives, which will be monitored and guided by the Project Board.

**Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:**

### A.7. Benefits

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

The project will contribute towards the reduction of threats on land degradation, strengthening natural resources management through integrated watershed approach, allowing to safeguard land, water and ecosystem services. The project will promote sustainable land management a total of 75,000 ha of the Cheikhetti watershed. The project will help (i) impacted populations and (ii) decision makers to better manage their environment. The sustainable management of natural resources will protect livelihoods from the effects of climate change. At the village level, the project will promote sustainable development in rural areas and improve livelihoods, developing the integrated management approach. By promoting climate-smart agriculture, the project will reduce the pressure on forest for firewood production and utilization, facilitate alternative long-term solutions to firewood, and disseminate best agricultural practices. Sustainable land management (SLM) practices will be implemented by communities to reduce threats to the lands and water and to increase food security, agricultural productivity and resilience. The project will support local communities through the development of sustainable income-generating activities including value chains, handicraft, ecotourism, and vegetable gardening.

The table below presents for each output, Global Environmental Benefits and contributions to achieving corporate strategic objectives compared to baseline.

Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts and GEBS	Assumption
<b>Component 1: Governance and capacity building for integrated watershed management and land use</b>			

<p><b>Output 1.1</b> The Cheikhetti Watershed Management Integrated Management Board is established</p>	<p>A Board dedicated to the management of the Cheikhetti watershed is institutionalized and includes main sectors and stakeholders. The Board has adequate capacities for planning, coordinating, managing, monitoring and evaluating the land uses in the Cheikhetti watershed in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. The Board is supported in its mission by capacitated collaborators in line with their responsibilities, especially regarding information circulation and multi-sectoral coordination.</p>	<p>Through strengthening coordination between relevant stakeholders of the Cheikhetti watershed, sustainable land-use and resources management effectiveness will be strengthened greatly.</p> <p>Impacts through increased pastoral and agricultural development activities will be minimized, and land resources, and living resources will be protected from negative impacts (GEB).</p>	<p>MHUE and Regional Council are a suitable institutions to coordinate stakeholders and to lead the watershed Management Board.</p> <p>The watershed Management Board receives higher-level political support, and can effectively facilitate multi-stakeholder collaborations.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2</b> Water and rangeland management committees are established and operationalized</p>	<p>Local committees are created with adequate capacities to sustainably manage water infrastructure and rangelands.</p>		
<p><b>Output 1.3</b> Capacity development programme designed and implemented for adoption of sustainable land management and farming practices</p>	<p>Communities have adequate capacities for the adoption of farming practices. The regional staff has adequate capacities to guarantee cross-sectoral planning. Finally, national capacities are strengthened for efficient multi-sectoral coordination</p>		
<p><b>Component 2: Land rehabilitation and aquifer replenishment in the Cheikhetti watershed</b></p>			
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> A water monitoring system provides information for adaptive management of the Cheikhetti watershed</p>	<p>High quality data on water resources and needs are collected, analyzed and support the iterative improvement of the Cheikhetti management plan.</p>	<p>Improved management effectiveness of the Cheikhetti watershed, contribute to the restoration of degraded lands, and contribute to increasing the global area of landscapes under improved management (GEB).</p>	<p>Government will provide relevant long-term support to integrated watershed management, including through adequate staffing and financial resources.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> The Cheikhetti Watershed Management Plan is developed and includes agropastoral farm plans</p>	<p>The Management Plan is validated by the Board and includes all relevant information regarding land-use, biodiversity and natural resource. The development projects and the use of water and land resources are clearly stated in the Management Plan and coordinated between stakeholders.</p> <p>Agropastoral farm plans are established and include all relevant information.</p>		

<b>Output 2.3</b> Water management structures are rehabilitated/built	Water availability is improved with the rehabilitation / construction of at least 26 infrastructure in the watershed.		
<b>Component 3: Climate-resilient agropastoralism and livelihood activities</b>			
<b>Output 3.1:</b> A rural microfinance platform is set up	Communities have access to adapted financial products, capacities of CPEC are improved.	At total of 75,000 ha will be sustainable management, 650 ha restored with ANR and trees plantation and sustainable land management in production systems.	Communities will commit to engage and change behaviors.  Government will provide relevant long-term support to ecovillages development.
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Land uses implemented in key areas to implement watershed plan	Agropastoral farms are installed and produce income for communities.		
<b>Output 3.3:</b> Livelihood program developed and implemented	Income increased with the livelihood program implementation.		
<b>Output 3.4:</b> At least 650 ha of lands (pastures and riverbanks) are restored by improving vegetation cover	SLM techniques will be implemented: ecological perimeters, and agro-ecological practices.		
<b>Component 4: Gender mainstreamed and Monitoring and Knowledge Management for replication</b>			
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Knowledge platform and monitoring system set up	Participatory approach in M&E and strong lesson learning system will allow effective Adaptive Management of community based management of lands and water. Successful techniques will be implemented at national level by other projects.	Thus, effect of the project will be strengthened and multiplied leading to an improvement of watershed management effectiveness and land restoration (Mid-Term Impact) and a stabilization of water and land resources (Long-Term Impact)	Gender mainstreaming will be appreciated as an important success factor for land and water management. Other stakeholders have interest to learn from lessons and successful practices developed by the project.
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Gender mainstreaming strategy developed and implemented  Gender will be systematically mainstreamed into the project strategy and implementation tracked.	Gender mainstreaming will strengthen project strategies and implementation.		
<b>Output 4.3:</b> Replication Strategy and Action Plan developed at a national scale	A Replication Strategy and Action Plan is developed to scale-up and mainstream integrated management approaches in the Cheikhetti watershed at national level.		

#### A.8. Knowledge Management

**Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.**

Project Component 4 focuses specifically on gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and learning. Under this component, lessons learned and good practices relevant to natural resources management, land restoration and management and climate change mitigation will be identified, packaged and disseminated in appropriate format to targeted audiences.

Strong focus will be placed on the development and implementation of a comprehensive communication strategy to ensure that lessons learned and good practices are systematically compiled and disseminated to enable adaptive management, replication and upscaling, including through policy recommendations. The communication strategy will take into consideration the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex H) and can be adapted depending on the stage of the project, and in response to feedback from stakeholders, as well as the grievance mechanism. Contents and format of information dissemination will be specifically adapted to targeted audiences, their educational background, cultural contexts, and languages, in order to obtain the highest possible levels of understanding and buy-in, including through the following mechanisms:

- **Thematic practical sheets:** participatory management, SLM, sustainable water management, inclusion/gender, agropastoral parcels, good livestock practices, etc.,
- **Online platform:** guidelines for the development of a management document and "toolbox". The project will share good practices on WOCAT website. To reach national and global audiences, the project could also consider establishing accounts on social media including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube/Vimeo if sufficiently capacity is available (e.g. within the PMU) to manage these accounts appropriately.
- **Training program** (output 1.3) to individual capacity building in SLM for professional staff of national, district and municipal administrations as well as NGOs and community leaders.
- **Brochures/flyers/newsletters:** Printed materials will be used for sharing project summaries and knowledge products with national stakeholders (Government staff, Dikhil regional council, communities around targeted forests).
- **Radio, TV, newspapers, press releases:** The media will be used to reach broader stakeholder groups in Djibouti, mobilize support and raise awareness on project activities and relevant environmental topics.
- **Exhibitions:** Posters, photo's, banners, and/or short (20 min) videos may be produced for display in national and international fora and fairs.
- **Policy briefs:** To inform decision makers on lessons learned and good practices resulting from project implementation and enable replication/upscaling, policy briefs may be developed for sharing with Government stakeholders.
- **Progress reports:** Reports produced as part of M&E processes (e.g. UNDP GEF PIR) will be shared with the Steering Committee, UNDP, donor(S), as well as other relevant stakeholders (as appropriate).

In addition, the project will explore opportunities for learning and potential technology transfer from peer countries through South-South and Triangular Cooperation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global on-going South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[1]'. In addition, in order to bring the voice of Djibouti to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in Match-Making events, as well as specific global events, where UNDP could support engagement through side events and other meetings in the global development discourse on biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on land restoration and natural resources management through a landscape approach in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Djibouti. The proposed project will contribute the knowledge and experience on these topics by documenting and disseminating lessons learned, best practices and successful technologies and business models. Project Component 4 will include activities to plan and maintain collaboration with relevant initiatives in the Horn of Africa and Eastern Africa.

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[1] <https://panorama.solutions/en>

## **B. Description of the consistency of the project with:**

### **B.1. Consistency with National Priorities**

**Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.**

The Project supports implementation of national social and environmental sustainability priorities identified in national planning and strategic documents such as:

- **Vision Djibouti 2035:** instrument of strategic and political planning to, in the short term, tackle poverty and unemployment and, in the long term, to make Djibouti a trade and services platform at the regional level in order to upgrade the country to emerging country status by 2035. It was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2014. According to Djibouti Vision 2035, Dikhil is meant to become an agro-pastoral and tourist development pole.
- **The 2015-2019 Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Promotion of Employment (SCAPE):** Vision Djibouti 2035 first strategic articulation, to which the proposed project will contribute directly, most notably on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development and plans to rehabilitate and develop small agricultural and livestock areas of family size in all regions to contribute to eradicate poverty, food insecurity and unemployment. The Project responds directly to the sustainable development strategy based on the three pillars of renewable energy, sustainable management of water / food security and climate change adaptation / risk management. According to the SCAPE, the Government will pay special attention to the fight against desertification through the plantation of 100,000 trees, a target to which the Project will contribute directly.



· **National Action Plan for the Environment (PANE):** the Project will develop activities in line with this programme, as it includes rehabilitating degraded ecosystems and the implementation of local community awareness programs on best practices for natural resource conservation.

· The **Master Plan 2009–2018** for the Primary Sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Husbandry and the Sea in charge of Fisheries Resources: mission is to ensure increased food production to achieve food security and ensure a better contribution of the primary sector to the national economy. By developing agropastoral farms where the cultivation of quality forage meets livestock needs, the project addresses barriers to livestock sector development, and by restoring the productive capacity of soils and introducing drip-irrigation and adapted cultivation techniques, the proposed project helps to remove obstacles to crop production. The project contributes to several objectives including: i) Fighting poverty by improving incomes and living conditions of the rural population, ii) Stemming rural exodus, iii) Developing arable land, expanding irrigated areas and promoting livestock activities to allow increasing local agricultural production, and iv) Strengthening structures capacity for planning and monitoring of development programs and dissemination of information. The project is in line with the Government's policy to develop lands with an agricultural potential wherever the potential of water resources is adequate and to encourage the use of drip irrigation systems.

· **National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Programme (PNIASA 2014-2019):** strategy paper for the rural sector, to which the Project will address all four programs: (i) sustainable food security in the regional context, (ii) water resource mobilization for agricultural development; (iii) support to vulnerable groups; and (iv) the promotion of new sources of growth and export support. Djibouti has no national strategic document for the livestock sub-sector. The proposed project will also support the achievement of one strategic objective of the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2016-18, which is to strengthen resilience of drought-affected people, by re-establishing their livelihoods. Building the resilience of the most vulnerable Djiboutians will contribute to break the negative cycle of increased vulnerability linked to the recurrent droughts.

· **National Programme for Adaptation to Climate Change (PANA):** launched in 2003 and reviewed in 2006. Several PANA projects have been implemented with the support of development partners, such as the *Program for Surface Water Mobilization and Sustainable Land Management* (in French PROMES-GDT, 2008-2014) is a key baseline project as it achieved important results in term of land restoration. Designed to maximize synergies and complementarities with PROMES-GDT, *The World Bank's Rural Community Development and Water Mobilization Project (PRODERMO FA I and FA II, 2012-2019, US\$ 6.13 million)* which addressed water security and sustainable land management thanks to surface water mobilization, sustainable land management, building local capacity while targeting geographical areas (Cheikhetti- Hanlé, Khor Angar Sagallou-Inda). The proposed Project is a continuation of these previous projects, drawing lessons learned and proposing innovations for topics that have not yet been addressed.

· **National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP):** The Djibouti NAP (2000) has not yet been updated and aligned with the 10-year strategic plan of the Convention (2008–2018). Yet, some interventions put forward in the NAP for the region of Dikhil are still relevant and are part of the proposed project, such as the integrated development of Hanlé including Cheikhetti through silvopastoral development, income-generating activities such as poultry farming, and production and dissemination of energy-efficient cook stoves. The NAP foresees a national reforestation program through the integration of trees in gardens, and establishment of tree nurseries, both being planned in the project.

· **The National Gender Policy (NGP):** the Project is in line with this strategic gender policy framework, which aims at contributing to the achievement of gender equity and equality in all areas of economic and social life.

The Project is also aligned with international conventions and initiatives that the Republic of Djibouti has ratified or joined:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ratified on 22/08/1995
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification ratified on 01/06/1997
- United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity ratified on 27/08/1995
- Jeddah Convention on the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden signed in 1982
- Strategic Conservation Programme (PERSGA) joined in September 1997
- **The Great Green Wall (GGW):** a pan-African proposal to “green” the continent from west to east in order to counter desertification. It aims at tackling poverty and the degradation of soils through an integrated ecosystem management approach, and focuses on a 15 km wide strip of land through the Sahel-Saharan region from Dakar to Djibouti. The proposed project will contribute to this strategy i) as the Cheikhetti watershed and adjacent pastures largely overlap one of the five units (Unit 3) of the Great Green Wall layout in Djibouti, and ii) as it directly contributes to the objectives of conserving, restoring and enhancing biodiversity and soil; meeting domestic needs and increasing revenue through the promotion of IGAs; improving carbon sequestration capacities in the ground cover and soil; and improving the living conditions of local communities.

These conventions and initiatives have been taken on board during project design to ensure that the project mainstreams environmental issues at appropriate levels (national, regional and local) and take cognizance of geographical zones (focal landscapes).

Through the reforestation and land restoration of the Cheikhetti watershed and adjacent pastures and rangelands, the project is aligned with and contributes to the **Bonn Challenge**, which is a global initiative launched in 2011 to restore 150 million hectares of the world's degraded and deforested lands by 2020. The Bonn Challenge follows the forest landscape restoration approach, i.e. restoring ecological integrity while improving human well-being through multi-functional landscapes. The Bonn Challenge is a practical means of realizing many existing international commitments, including the **CBD Aichi Target 15**, the **UNFCCC REDD+ goal**, and the **Rio+20 land degradation neutrality goal**.

### **C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:**

The budgeted project M&E plan is detailed as follows:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (USD)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	UNDP Country Office	\$4,000		Within two months of project document signature
<b>Inception Report</b>	Project Manager & TA	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
<b>Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP</b>	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Monitoring of gender and project indicators in results framework</b>	Project Manager, TA, Gender & Community Engagement Expert, CERD M&E Expert	\$15,000	None	Annually
<b>GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>	Project Manager, TA, UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
<b>NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies</b>	UNDP Country Office	\$7,500	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
<b>Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant</b>	Project Manager, TA, UNDP CO	None	None	On-going
<b>Addressing environmental and social grievances</b>	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	None	None	On-going
<b>Project Board meetings</b>	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	\$5,000	None	Annually
<b>Supervision missions</b>	UNDP Country Office	None[2] <sup>2</sup>	None	Annually
<b>Oversight missions</b>	UNDP-GEF team	None <sup>9</sup>	None	Troubleshooting as needed
<b>Knowledge management</b>	Project Manager, TA & Communications Expert	\$30,000	None	Annually

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (USD)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
<b>GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
<b>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response</b>	MTR Local and International Consultants, UNDP Country Office, PM, TA, UNDP-GEF team	\$30,000	None	Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.
<b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response</b>	TE Local and International Consultants, UNDP Country Office, PM, TA, UNDP-GEF team	\$40,000	None	At least three months before operational closure
<b>M&amp;E / KM related travel expenses</b>	Project team and experts	\$16,000	None	
<b>Translation of MTR and TE reports into English/or French</b>	UNDP Country Office	\$8,000 (\$4,000 each)	None	
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b> Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<b>\$155,500</b>		

[1] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

[2] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

**PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)**

**A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

<b>GEF Agency Coordinator</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email</b>
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator	5/28/2019	Saskia Marijnissen, Regional Technical Advisor RBA		saskia.marijnissen@undp.org

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).**

Please refer to PRODOC Section VI *Project Results Framework*, pages 52-55.

<b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b> Goal 1 – Ending poverty; Goal 2 – Food security; Goal 5 – Gender equality; Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth; Goals 12 – Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns; Goal 13 – Climate Action; Goal 15 – Life on land; Goal 16 – Peaceful and inclusive development.					
<b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:</b> PS4/ Strengthening resilience and promoting equitable regional development – Outcome 8 regional sustainable development: The living conditions of the poorest populations are improved for better management and protection of natural resources and ecosystems strengthening resilience and promoting equitable regional development					
<b>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021:</b> Output 2.4.1: Gender-responsive legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions strengthened, and solutions adopted, to address conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing of natural resources, in line with international conventions and national legislation					
	<b>Objective and Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Mid-term Target</b>	<b>End of Project Target</b>	<b>Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions</b>
<b>Project Objective:</b>  To develop an integrated model for the restoration of agropastoral ecosystem services in the Cheikhetti watershed to reduce land and water degradation, improve self-sufficiency in basic living needs of vulnerable rural communities and create conditions to enable its replication	<u>Indicator 1:</u> Extent to which sustainable land and water management plans are being implemented.	<i>No integrated watershed management plan.</i>	<i>Integrated management plan validated by stakeholders and implemented</i>	<i>SLM principles applied all the Cheikhetti watershed (75,000 ha)</i>	Data collection methods: <i>Measurements / observations during first 6 months of project implementation will be repeated at the mid-term and at project closure.</i> <i>Water balance at the baseline, mid-term and end of project, showing the quantity of water infiltration towards runoff and evapotranspiration.</i> <i>Socio-economic survey of selected communities.</i>
	Alleviation of land degradation – Surface in the Cheikhetti watershed managed according to SLM principles	<i>No demonstration of successful SLM practices in the Cheikhetti watershed</i>			Risks:

	<p><u>Indicator 2:</u> Improvement of ecosystem services  1) aquifer replenishment – quantity of water infiltrated  2) erosion control – quantity of suspended solids in the water at exit point of Cheikhetti watershed</p>	<p><i>5% of the water is either used or infiltrated (95% is lost through runoff and evapotranspiration)  Baseline will be established by the CERD at the beginning of the project.</i></p>	<p><i>1) increase of water infiltrated by 2%  2) reduction of suspended solids by 10%</i></p>	<p><i>1) increase of water infiltrated by 5%  2) reduction of suspended solids by 20%</i></p>	<p><i>Weak coordination between MHUE and MAWFHMR.  The project timescale is too short for some of the project benefits to manifest themselves, resulting in lack of appreciation.  Weak capacity or lack of communities means that integrated approaches with global environmental benefits are not achieved.</i></p>
	<p><u>Indicator 3:</u> # direct project beneficiaries (female / male).</p>	<p><i>0</i></p>	<p><i>3,000 people in Cheikhetti watershed (1,386 female)</i></p>	<p><i>&gt; 10,000 people in Cheikhetti watershed (4,620 female)</i></p>	<p><i>MHUE capacities do not develop sufficiently to achieve ambitious watershed management.</i></p> <p><i>Assumptions:  Continued commitment of project partners, including Government agencies and investors/developers.  Awareness to the value and vulnerability of land and water will reach an effective critical level among government officials, land owners, communities and individuals, leading to an alleviation of land degradation, protection of ecosystem services and improvement in livelihoods.</i></p>
<p><b>Outcome 1</b>  Multi-level governance framework established and capacity building program developed for integrated watershed management and land use</p>	<p><i>Indicator 4: Increased score on the UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard for Land Use Planning and Management in Cheikhetti watershed.</i></p>	<p><i>29/84 (35%)</i></p>	<p><i>Scores, expresses in absolute terms, increase by at least 20%.</i></p>	<p><i>Scores, expresses in absolute terms, increase by at least 40%.</i></p>	<p><i>Data collection methods:  UNDP-GEF Capacity Development Scorecard record repeated at mid-term and at project closure.  The Cheikhetti watershed management plan.  Reports of the project.</i></p> <p><i>Risks:</i></p>

	<i>Indicator 5: Number of functional water management committees</i>	0	<i>At least 5 established and trained.</i>	<i>At total of 5 established and trained.</i>	Political will is lacking to achieve effective coordination and removal of barriers within the project timescales. Assumptions: Capacity of MHUE and MAWFHMR and working relations with other Ministries can be strengthened to achieve project outcomes, land restoration and integrated watershed management. Political willingness remains.
<b>Component/ Outcome 2</b> Land rehabilitation and aquifer replenishment management implemented in the Cheikhetti watershed.	<i>Indicator 6: Existence of an integrated Watershed management plan.</i>	<i>No watershed management plan does exist.</i>	<i>The Cheikhetti watershed management plan is validated by the multi-stakeholder management committee.</i>	<i>The Cheikhetti watershed management plan is validated and implemented.</i>	Data collection methods: <i>Project's reports.</i> <i>Project site visits and evaluation for verification</i> <i>Monitoring scheme.</i>
	<i>Indicator 7: Number of water management structures rehabilitated / built (impluvium / water tanks, sills and shallow wells)</i>	0	<i>At least 10</i>	<i>At least 25</i>	Risks: <i>Village level commitment to participate in water structure rehabilitations.</i> Lack of commitment or capacity of regional stakeholders means that land allocation and planning processes (IWMP) cannot be achieved.  Assumptions: <i>Commitment of the various Government institutions, and communities.</i>



<b>Component/ Outcome 3</b> Climate-resilient agropastoralism and livelihood activities developed reducing pressure on limited water and land resources.	Indicator 8: Number of agropastoralists, herders and farmers trained in micro-finance and number of credits granted	No people trained in rural areas No credit granted in rural areas.	At least 200 people trained (60% female)	At least 500 people trained (60% female)	Data collection methods: Project's yearly reports. Project site visits and evaluation for verification Monitoring scheme. Socio-economic survey: income generated. Results and analysis from the application of the MSC technique by mid-term and final evaluators.
	Indicator 9: Number of agropastoral parcels established and producing fodder and incomes.	0	At least 7 agropastoral parcels on 29 ha.	At least 13 agropastoral parcels on 46 ha.	
	Indicator 10: Communities' perception of their livelihood stake in the good stewardship of resources in Cheikhetti watershed, measured through the periodic and independent application of the 'Most Significant Change' (MSC) technique.	Not Applicable The MSC technique is to be applied once the project has been launched and some form of change has occurred. The baseline corresponds to all assessments that corroborate the situation analysis for this project, particularly with respect to land-uses and livelihoods.	Changes in livelihoods are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique	Changes in livelihoods are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique	Assumptions: Communities are supporting of agropastoral perimeters and new IGA as they realize and share benefits.  Project will make available sufficient land and manpower to achieve SLM and planting targets.  Communities in the Cheikhetti watershed are amenable and receptive to change.

	<i>Indicator 11: Number of agropastoralists, herders and farmers involved in the SLM practices (ANR, trees plantation, nogo zone, half moon)</i>	0	<i>At least 500 people involved in SLM practices.</i>	<i>At least 5,000 people involved in SLM practices.</i>	<i>Ecosystems in the Cheikhetti watershed can regenerate fast from degradation and are resilient enough to withstand the most immediate climate change effects.</i>
<b>Component/ Outcome 4</b> Gender mainstreamed and Monitoring and Knowledge Management supports replication.	<i>Indicator 12: % of women among all participants of the project activities, including M&amp;E</i>	5%	> 20%	> 30%	Data collection methods: <i>Project's reports. Project database.</i>
	<i>Indicator 13: Number of project lessons published and disseminated on SLM and on integrated watershed management</i>	0	2	10	Risks:  Assumptions: Women are interested to participate in the project directly. Other stakeholders are interested in the lessons learned by this project.

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).**

Comments from STAP (30 October 2017)	Response
<p>1. Limit the scope of component 1. Currently, the component encompasses knowledge management, monitoring and assessment of watershed management interventions, and capacity building of farmers and herders to implement improved land management practices. STAP recognizes the links between monitoring and assessment, knowledge management and governance. However, STAP believes the structure of the project framework would be clearer if these activities were separated, and their linkages established across two components. First, a component on multi-stakeholder governance and engagement. This component can identify the relevant partners to involve in the design and implementation of the project. It also describes the governance arrangements needed to determine who is involved in decision-making and in the implementation of the project. A stakeholder engagement plan is recommended to identify which stakeholders to engage during the different implementation phases, and how to engage them. And second, a component on monitoring and assessment for watershed management interventions, and links to the proposed knowledge management system, or platform. The focus can be on managing knowledge and learning throughout the project implementation. This includes adaptive learning based on established governance arrangements between stakeholders, collecting and managing information and data as the project is being implemented, and responding to insights learned from this information. Interventions on scaling up integrated management approaches in the Wadi can also be part of this second component. Further information on how to develop these two components with a view towards systems thinking is available in the guidelines to the Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Assessment (RAPTA) Framework: <a href="http://www.stapgef.org/rapta-guidelines">http://www.stapgef.org/rapta-guidelines</a></p>	<p>Component has been restructured in two components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Component 1: Multi-level governance and capacity building for integrated watershed management and land use</li> </ul> <p>This component will improve the governance structures and capacities for the management of land and water uses in the Cheikhetti watershed increase uptake of land uses aligned with water availability and ecosystem functions and provide the basis for scaling-up integrated SLM at the national level and in the face of climate change. A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed during the PPG (see Annex G pages 107-110).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Component 4: Gender mainstreamed and Monitoring and Knowledge Management for replication</li> </ul> <p>This component has been created during the PPG and will provide de following outputs: (i) knowledge platform (lessons learnt from SLM initiatives are documented and disseminated) and project M&amp;E plan are set up, (ii) Gender mainstreaming strategy is implemented, (iii) Replication strategy and action plan is developed.</p>
<p>2. STAP recommends that the knowledge management platform be linked with the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT). WOCAT manages a global database on SLM approaches and technologies, which is recommended by the UNCCD. Further information about the database can be found through this link: <a href="https://qcat.wocat.net/en/wocat/">https://qcat.wocat.net/en/wocat/</a></p>	<p>This is now included, the project knowledge platform will ensure linkages with the WOCAT database.</p>

<p>3. STAP appreciates that UNDP recognizes the limited capacity to expand irrigation, and the risks of salinization. STAP recommends that UNDP provide details of the methods that will be used to assess the capacity for sustainable irrigation, including the probable impacts of climate change, noting the limited hydrological knowledge and data availability.</p>	<p>A water monitoring system (Output 2.1) will be set up during the first year of the project in 3 steps: (1) assessment the water needs in the watershed, including a prospective study to anticipate the water needs from agriculture development, hence preventing the current and future risk of overutilization of water and of salinization, (2) assessment of the water balance (by installing measurement points) to measure yearly the flow of water (and prevent over extraction), (3) identification of suitable site for water infrastructure and the appropriate technologies in order to avoid the stagnation of water surface. This monitoring system will inform the watershed management board on water extraction to ensure they are sustainable; hence allowing adaptive management of water. See page 28 of the ProDoc.</p>
<p>4. A minor point – the meta-analysis and capacity building interventions are described in detail in the innovation section. STAP suggest that these activities be described earlier in the respective components.</p>	<p>These activities have been added in the components description (see pages 34-35).</p>
<p>5. STAP is pleased to see the use of remote sensing (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Rain Use Efficiency (RUE)) to monitor and assess vegetation cover as a proxy of land degradation). STAP encourages UNDP to describe the opportunities and limitations in using NDVI and RUE data. Three references to consider:</p> <p>1) Yengoh, et al (2015). "Use of the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) to Assess Land Degradation at Multiple Scales, Current Status, Future Trends, and Practical Considerations".</p> <p>2) Higginbottom, T. et al. (2014). "Assessing Land Degradation and Desertification Using Vegetation Index Data: Current Frameworks and Future Directions". Remote Sens. 2014, 6, 9552-9575; doi:10.3390/rs6109552</p> <p>3) Pricope, N. et al. (2013). "The climate-population nexus in the East African Horn: Emerging degradation trends in rangeland and pastoral livelihood zones". Global Environmental Change 23 (2013) 1525–1541</p>	<p>The use of remote sensing to monitor the increase of vegetation cover in the Cheikhetti watershed has been described in component 4 (knowledge platform and monitoring system; page 35 of the ProDoc). The yearly analysis of NDVI is a relevant index, provides a proxy for NPP and has been used for the Post Disaster Needs Assessment in 2011 (LuxDev funded project). The study was carried out by CERD and university of Djibouti. Although Higginbottom and al (2014) highlight the limitation of NDVI in regions of sparse biomass (<math>NDVI &lt; 0.1</math>), results have been satisfactory for Djibouti. The recent study of Ghaleb Faour and al (2016) carried out in Arabic states confirms the opportunity to use NDVI to monitor vegetation trends in Cheikhetti watershed. According to the references, the Rain Use Efficiency (RUE), as the quotient value of NPP to corresponding precipitation, is much more questionable as a relevant indicator for land degradation removing the precipitation influence. Opposite results were found in recent publications (Dardel and al, 2014). Further research needs to be carried out in the context of Djibouti. Hence, in output 4.1 of the project, CERD and the University of Djibouti will provide calculation of RUE and link it with the run-off measured by the water monitoring system (output 2.1): critical analysis and recommendation will be delivered by the scientific institutions.</p>

6. Furthermore, STAP encourages UNDP to complement the geo-referencing data with field visits, socio-economic factors, and land use information. This will help to understand why land degradation, or the loss of vegetation, may be occurring – as well as indicate trends that are important for land management decisions. Pricope, N. (2013), cited above, concluded that in the East African Horn: "...general vegetation browning trends persist even during years with normal rainfall conditions such as 2012, pointing to potential long-term degradation of rangelands on which approximately 10 million people depend. These findings may have implications for current and future regional food security monitoring and forecasting as well as for mitigation and adaptation strategies in a region where population is expected to continue increasing against a backdrop of drying climate trends and increased climatic variability." Long-term trends are also relevant for rehabilitation measures (component 2). STAP recommends the application of the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) scientific framework as an approach for rehabilitating, or "reinstating ecosystem functionality" in lands with potential. The LDN framework can be accessed through this link: <http://knowledge.unccd.int/knowledge-products-and-pillars/scientific-conceptual-framework-land-degradation-neutrality-overview>

The M&E system of the project will include socio-economic factors and land-use information. This will support the iterative management of the watershed management plan (component 2). The Land Degradation Neutrality scientific approach has been applied as the project will develop an integrated approach linking food security (agropastoral farms), healthy ecosystems (rangelands restoration and trees plantation) and human wellbeing (livelihood program). The project will both reduce new degradation through SLM and will reverse past degradation through restoration of lands. Indicators have been defined to monitor LDN through time. The Cheikheti watershed management plan will be built to adapt the water and land management throughout time, according to information collected and analyzed with the water monitoring system (component 2). The LDN framework will be used for designing the replication and action plan (output 4.3). See pages 35-36 of the ProDoc.

Comments from GEF Council Members – Germany	Response
<p>Germany welcomes the integrated land-water management approach of the proposal adapted to the local conditions. Regarding the mechanisms and institutions to be established by the project (i.e. finance platform; Agropastoralism field school; Watershed Committee; Knowledge platform and Monitoring system), it is suggested to provide further detail on their (financial) sustainability after the end of the project.</p>	<p>Ensuring longer term (financial) sustainability of the mechanisms and institutions to be established with project support is indeed often one of the biggest challenges – especially in similar contexts such as that posed by Djibouti. This project places substantial emphasis on partnerships and capacity building, which is expected to contribute to ensuring longer sustainability. The finance platform will be built in partnership with CEPEC (Djibouti savings and credit union) by providing expertise (to develop adapted financial products) and trainings for rural communities to access to finance. The agropastoralism field school will be developed with MAWFLR (which has experience with the approach developed by FAO) and private investors established in the targeted area who are running successful agrofarms that can be scaled up in collaboration with local communities. The watershed board and the water and rangelands committees will benefit from activities aimed at capacity increase (output 1.3) to ensure continued implementation of project outcomes. Finally, the knowledge platform and monitoring system will be managed by MHUE largely shared with other stakeholders involved in SLM in Djibouti.</p>
<p>The project content is directly related to SDG 15.3 on Land Degradation Neutrality. Therefore, it is suggested to visualize this linkage through reference to the respective conceptual framework in order to ensure synergies with ongoing and/or future Land Degradation Neutrality initiatives.</p>	<p>Linkages with Land Degradation Neutrality are established in the project approach, and emphasized through Component 4 which includes an activity on design of a replication strategy according to the LDN framework.</p>



**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.**

**A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: <span style="background-color: #cccccc; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 10px;"></span>			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A	42,000	40,000	2,000
Component B	56,477	16,850	39,627
<b>Total</b>	98,477	56,850	41,627

**ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)**

**Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)**

N/A

**ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet**

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored	(Hectares)
		Hectares

		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		25	696		
<b>Indicator 3.1</b>	<b>Area of degraded agricultural land restored</b>				
			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
			25	46[1]	
<b>Indicator 3.3</b>	<b>Area of natural grass and shrublands restored</b>				
			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
			<i>N.I.</i>	650	
<b>Core Indicator 4</b>	<b>Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)</b>				<b>(Hectares)</b>
			Hectares		
			Expected		Expected
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
			50,240	75,000	
<b>Indicator 4.3</b>	<b>Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems</b>				
			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved



			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			50,240	75,000		
<b>Core Indicator 11</b>	<b>Number direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</b>					<i>(Number)</i>
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	<i>N.I.</i>	4,620[2]		
		Male	<i>N.I.</i>	5,380		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>N.I.</i>	10,000		

[1] 46 ha of land under SLM:

- Restoration and landscaping of existing gardens: 29 ha
- Sustainable development of agro-pastoral farms. In total, six new agricultural parcels will be created, with a total area of 17ha

[2] According to the last census in 2009, 46.2% of Djibouti population whom were women.

**ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet**

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (' <sup>1</sup> Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Planning

		<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Green approach

		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
		<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
	<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
		<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
	<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
		<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
	<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
		<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
		<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
		<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
		<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
		<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2



# Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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